

Combat Infantrymen badge, the National Defense Service medal and the Vietnam Campaign medal. Ed was a civic leader and model citizen. He was a member of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, the Lexington Elks Club, the Lexington Lions Club, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Mr. Speaker, Ed Fiora will be greatly missed by all who knew him. I know the Members of the House will join in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife Clara "Betsy"; his son and daughter-in-law Major and Mrs. Edward L. Fiora; his sister Florine Frerking; and his grandchildren.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THE COOPERATIVE MAIL RULE FOR NON-PROFIT MAILERS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to clarify the Cooperative Mail Rule that the United States Postal Service uses to limit the commercial use of non-profit mail.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, non-profit organizations provide many valuable services to citizens across the country. Nonprofit organizations are key in providing education and information about a variety of issues ranging from public health to participation in civic affairs. Nonprofit organizations are able to provide such services often by raising money through voluntary contributions rather than tax dollars.

Nonprofit organizations must rely on commercial entities to provide goods and services, and such goods and services cost money. Often, new or less-well funded nonprofit organizations must obtain these goods and services based on a contingency arrangement with a commercial business. The Postal Service has in recent years interpreted a postal regulation known as the Cooperative Mail Rule to disallow reduced rates for nonprofits based solely on their business relationships with commercial entities, even when the nonprofit's mail contains no commercial matter. This interpretation is inconsistent with the original intent of Congress in creating nonprofit rates.

The Cooperative Mailing Rule was originally designed to prevent commercial parties that do not have a nonprofit postal permit from entering into cooperative arrangements with nonprofit permit holders to mail commercial matter at the reduced nonprofit rates. In 1993, at the request of the Postal Service, Congress incorporated the Cooperative Mailing Rule into the United States Code to prohibit those types of cooperative arrangements.

The legislation I am introducing today allows qualified nonprofit organizations to mail at reduced rates regardless of whether they employ commercial companies to help them prepare and mail their letters or engage in other commercial arrangements. The mail must still relate to the respective nonprofit permit holders themselves and not promote or advertise products or services on behalf of a commercial entity. This will rectify the Postal Service's recent misapplication of the Cooperative Mailing Rule.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

TUNISIA 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the people and government of Tunisia on the anniversary of the country's forty-fifth year of independence on March 20, 2001.

Our two countries have maintained a steadfast alliance since signing the Treaty of Peace in 1797. Whether securing Mediterranean shipping lines, fending off Nazi aggression in North Africa as part of the Allied defensive, or standing by us during the Cold War, Tunisia has always shown us her loyalty.

Today, Tunisia stands as an example to developing countries and the promise of North Africa. It has quickly progressed from a country that receives aid to a nation of growing financial influence through its efforts to privatize state owned companies, lifting of price controls and reducing tariffs, reforming the banking and financial sectors, and development of trade in order to create an aggressive free market economy. Today, over sixty percent of the population of Tunisians can be counted in the middle class. We congratulate the country on its progressive social and health programs and most extraordinarily for its leadership in the region as a supporter of women's legal rights.

Tunisia has also become a moderating force in the Middle East peace process, taking an active role within the international community in fighting terrorism, while maintaining internal stability in the face of external chaos.

I am pleased with the increasingly strong ties between the United States and Tunisia, and join the American people in congratulating the people of Tunisia on this historic occasion. I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

RECOGNIZING TWO GREAT AMERICANS

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to be here before you to recognize Rabbi Avigdor Slatos and Rebbitzin Rochel Slatos today. They are truly a special couple who have touched the lives of so many people throughout my district. This weekend, these people of God will be celebrating with their Synagogue, the Congregation Bnai Brith Jacob, upon their 20th anniversary of distinguished leadership in the city of Savannah. As a result, I felt compelled to make it known throughout the nation what the people of Savannah already know, Rabbi and Rebbitzin Slatos are great Americans and even greater servants of God.

Rabbi Avigdor Slatos has inspired our community to a new level of Torah appreciation through various classes, shiurim, and lectures.

In depth shiurim in Gemarah, Chumash, Halacha as well as beginners programs for those who have never experienced authentic Torah education. Rabbi Slatos has been actively involved in helping to build a day school for all Jewish children in the city of Savannah, and now has an enrollment of approximately 170 children. The Rabbi has also introduced a Kollel to Savannah which presents Torah classes on a variety of topics and issues for the entire community.

Rochel Slatos learned the importance of seniors growing up in the nursing home facility her parents owned in Chicago, Illinois. As a first generation American and a daughter of Holocaust survivors, she is keenly aware of the plight of her people and has been a distinguished companion in her husband's efforts to elevate spirituality and growth within the Savannah Jewish community. She has weekly adult education classes and has taught kindergarten in the Rambam day school for many years. Currently, she devotes much of her time to the senior citizens who live at Buckingham South, the retirement home she started next door to the synagogue. The Rebbitzin is among the first to arrive there every morning and is always the last to leave. Every night she tucks each person in before she goes home and many on her staff have told me that she is their personal hero.

Both the Rabbi and Rebbitzin have devoted their lives to our community and spreading the Word of God to whomever their paths may cross. It is this devotion that they share that compelled me to speak about them today. I am honored to know them and call them friends, but I am also honored to thank them on behalf of my district for their twenty years of service. I hope and pray to God they are able to do so for many more years to come.

SYMPHONY GUILD OF CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the 50th anniversary of The Symphony Guild of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Symphony Guild of Charlotte is dedicated to youth music education through its many projects which offer young people throughout the Charlotte Metropolitan Area varied opportunities to experience classical music. The Guild has supported the Charlotte Symphony Youth Orchestra and the Junior Youth Orchestra and has solely underwritten the Summer Resident Music Camp for over 30 years, sponsored the Young Artists Competition for over 20 years, and the Youth Festival for 14 years.

The Summer Resident Music Camp, the Youth Festival, and the Symphony Guild ASID Showhouse have received national recognition by the American Symphony Orchestra League and serve as models for other nonprofit organizations throughout the Nation.

The Guild has also been recognized locally for its long, continuous commitment to the cultural fabric of the Charlotte community with the prestigious Spirit Award from Royal and SunAlliance and the Mint Museum.

For these reasons, I am honored to recognize the Symphony Guild of Charlotte for its

achievements and help them in celebrating 50 years of support for symphonic music.

TRIBUTE TO THE RONALD
MCDONALD HOUSE CHARITIES

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Ronald McDonald House Charities for their contributions to the health and well being of Hispanic communities around this nation and the world. I would also like to recognize the CEO of the foundation, Ken Barun. Mr. Barun recently received a leadership award from the National Hispanic Medical Association. This award is but the latest of many accolades granted to this outstanding organization. Just last spring, the Ronald McDonald House Charities were recognized by the Hispanic Scholarship Fund as "one of the top ten corporate citizens . . . for the Hispanic community."

The Ronald McDonald House Charities address a variety of health care needs. Ronald McDonald Care Mobiles provide free medical, dental, and remedial care; as well as medical referrals and health education programs. The Changing the Face of the World program funds reconstructive surgery for children in developing countries with facial deformities. In addition, the Hand-in-Hand Saving Sight Program provides eye care to children around the world and the Kinship Center serves the needs of adoptive and foster families throughout predominantly Hispanic communities.

The generous and innovative programs of the Ronald McDonald House Charities also aid communities in furthering the education of their students. The Hispanic Scholarship Program provides financial assistance to promising Hispanic American college-bound students. To date, it has supported more than 6,000 students. In addition, the National Latino Children's Institute promotes policies and programs that value Latino youth and help build healthy Hispanic communities.

Whether it is providing quality, innovative health care to Hispanic families or encouraging students to pursue educational goals, Ronald McDonald House Charities are making a difference in Hispanic communities around the nation and world. I am pleased to commend Ronald McDonald House Charities and Mr. Barun on their many accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS
OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COL-
LEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: LIN-
COLN UNIVERSITY, JEFFERSON
CITY HARRIS-STOWE STATE COL-
LEGE, ST. LOUIS

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the 21st Century Higher Education Initiative, which seeks to strengthen America's minority-serving institutions. This measure helps make college af-

fordable, doubles vital resources, preserves historic landmarks, recruits minority teachers, and helps to prepare the 21st century workforce for global competition. These colleges and universities are critical to recognizing our national goal of having Americans of every ethnicity and race represented in all levels of society.

In my state of Missouri, we have two excellent historically black higher education institutions, Harris-Stowe State College in St. Louis, and Lincoln University in Jefferson City. Harris-Stowe State College was founded as a result of a merger between two teaching schools in 1857, and soon became the first public teacher education institution west of the Mississippi River. Harris-Stowe State College has been a leader in teacher education, and continues this vital mission today.

Lincoln University was founded in 1866 by the enlisted men and officers of the Civil War's 62nd and 65th Colored Infantries with a purpose to educate freed slaves, and in more recent years the university has expanded to include a broad curriculum across several academic disciplines. While the student bodies of these institutions remain predominantly African American, the composite is now multi ethnic. I salute the commitment of Harris-Stowe State College and Lincoln University, as well as all minority serving institutions, to enriching the fabric of American society through its graduates.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in full support of the 21st Century Higher Education Initiative and I urge my colleagues to embrace this important measure. This legislation is an important tool that will help all minority serving institutions flourish and continue to provide America with top quality minds. As we raise successive generations to move into the global economy, we must provide avenues for everyone to succeed, and, in turn, strengthen our nation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NO TAX-
ATION WITHOUT REPRESENTA-
TION ACT OF 2001

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the No Taxation Without Representation Act in the House as my good friend and colleague Senator Joe Lieberman introduces the bill in the Senate. We are simultaneously introducing the No Taxation Without Representation Act in the Senate and the House to make the point that we intend to travel both roads at once. In America, there are no House citizens and Senate citizens. The Framers were clear that American citizens are entitled to representation in both houses. Whether you are a fourth generation Washingtonian, as I am, or a newly naturalized American from El Salvador, as many of my constituents are, you are entitled to full representation in the House and Senate.

This bill takes a fresh approach to the denial of voting rights to almost 600,000 residents of the District. We are asking Congress to erase the shameful double inequality borne by no Americans except those who live in our capital: inequality with Americans whose federal

taxpaying status automatically affords them voting representation, and inequality with Americans in the four territories who, like the District, have no vote but in return are relieved of federal income taxes.

In keeping with the nation's founding principles, our bill puts the full question to the Congress: first and foremost, that D.C. residents insist upon full and equal voting representation, but the bill also poses the corollary principle emblazoned in our history by the American Revolution itself: that there should be no taxation without representation. We put the same demand to the Congress that the founders of our nation put to King George, "Give us our vote, or give us our taxes." Confronted with the alternative: D.C.'s \$2 billion in federal income taxes or voting representation for its citizens, we believe that Congress ultimately will choose the vote over the money. In a democracy, Congress will understand that it must be where its constituents already are. According to polls, most Americans believe the citizens of our capital already enjoy congressional voting rights. When informed otherwise, almost 75% of American say that Congress should give those rights to us now.

In framing the issue as we do for the first time today, we mean to make "taxation without representation" more than a slogan—and a lot more than a cliché. This bill expresses the new energy for D.C. voting rights that has become palpable in the District. The revived determination of residents was fueled by the landmark D.C. voting rights cases, where the Supreme Court directed D.C. residents to the Congress for relief. To the Congress they have come in the largest numbers for D.C. voting rights in 25 years, first for a hanging-from-the-rafters town meeting and then for the month-long campaign to get back the vote in the Committee of the Whole we first won in 1993. Today, we are back again with a new voting rights bill and support from one of the great leaders of our country. We will keep coming back until the American principle of one person, one vote lives in the capital as it does in the rest of the country. We may not be there yet, but we will get there as Joe Lieberman recruits sponsors in the Senate and I gather colleagues in the House. We will get there as Congress comes to recognize that already a sizeable majority of Americans support our rights and are the wind at our backs.

TRIBUTE TO BETTE MURPHY, OUT-
GOING PRESIDENT OF UAW
LOCAL 148 RETIREE CHAPTER

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Bette Murphy, who retired as President of the United Aerospace Workers Local 148 Retiree Chapter. Bette Murphy retired after an illustrious 58-year career as a union activist and community leader.

Bette Murphy began her career at Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach in November, 1942, during the Second World War as one of the original "Rosie the Riveters." During the war, Bette Murphy and the Douglas workforce helped produce nearly 3,000 B-17 aircraft.